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4TH YEAR.....NO. 327

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM—PERFORMING ANIMALS.
 WALLACK'S—OUR GIRLS.
 LENT'S NEW YORK CIRCUS.
 FIFTH AVENUE—DANCE TROUPE.
 AMERICAN INSTITUTE—EXHIBITION.
 UNION SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH FLATS.
 ACADEMY OF MUSIC—AIDA.
 STANDARD THEATRE—TANTINIA.
 GEMMA THEATRE—MISERABLE.
 ARMY'S PARK THEATRE—POINTS IN IRELAND.
 DAILY'S THEATRE—WITTS.
 GRAND OPERA HOUSE—OTHELLO.
 HALLA THEATRE—DIE LAUTENBER.
 THAYER'S THEATRE—THE OTTOMAN.
 BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—PINKOIR.
 ARBER'S THEATRE—THE FRENCH SYD.
 BOOTH'S THEATRE—LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.
 KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL.
 AMERICAN DIME MUSEUM—CHORISTES.
 SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
 TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—YARITY.
 THEATRE COMIQUE—MULLIAN GUARDS' CHRISTMAS.
 TAMMANY HALL—BILLARD TOURNAMENT.
 CHICKERING HALL—PROCTOR'S NATURAL LECTURE.
 BROOKLYN ACADEMY—JOSIE, WITNESS.
 HAVRELY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN—TOURIST.
 BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE—HOBBS.
 NOVELTY, WINSBURG—OUR BOARDING HOUSE.
 JERSEY CITY ACADEMY—A CELEBRATED CASE.
 NEWARK OPERA HOUSE—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

QUINTUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy, possibly with snow turning to rain in the early portion. To-morrow it will be clear and colder.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks opened strong, and, after trifling fluctuations, closed at a general advance of 2 to 4 points on the first figures. Money ruled at 7 percent for call loans on stocks and 6 percent on government bonds. Confidence seemed restored, and the dealings on the rising market felt but little short of those recorded yesterday and Thursday. Governments were quiet and firm, State securities were apparently forgotten and railway bonds were active and buoyant. Exchange was dull and unchanged as to rates.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW touching the recent change in Virginia politics is reported in another column.

THANKSGIVING APPEALS have already been issued. Don't forget them until it is too late to improve your own appetite for dinner by a generous response.

YALE, HARVARD AND COLUMBIA enjoyed exciting games of football yesterday. Even chance spectators are beginning to see that there is a great deal in the game.

FIFTEEN MILK DEALERS were fined yesterday for adulteration, but a single can of water at eight cents per quart would almost cover the entire fine of some of them.

ABOUT HALF A MILLION POUNDS of American beef started for England yesterday and more than three-quarters of a million dollars in gold came in. "And thus be it ever."

SARDON'S NEWEST PLAY has for its leading characters a sceptic and a Christian. If he draws them as well as he does Americans the world will not know which is which.

POPULAR OPERA is being established in Paris under princely patronage. Here it has to depend upon the sovereigns, who pay only on delivery and after the quality is proved.

A BLOCKADE of all Peruvian ports is reported. If it exists Chile must have had some dozens of steamers in hiding somewhere, for her entire fleet of a month or two ago could not effectually seal more than a single port.

CONSIDERABLE OF OUR SPACE to-day is occupied by a sketch of the new book upon Admiral Farragut; but so hearty is the general regard for the gallant old sailor that most of our readers will probably wish the story were longer.

MARTIN LUTHER was the hero of a play lately produced in Paris to a delighted audience, and Sardou's latest piece has spiritual conflict for its theme. Evidently if the Church does not know what to do about the theatre there is no similar dilemma to torment playwrights.

THE SEVEREST ABRAIMENT yet made of all persons responsible for the present condition of our insane asylums and other institutions in which persons of diseased mind are confined appears in another page. As the statements and disclosures are made by prominent physicians, they leave nothing to be desired in the way of distinctness, and they cannot be answered by merely raising the dishonest cry of "newspaper stories." As every citizen shares in the disgrace that the mismanagement of these institutions has brought upon the State, all should give the topic careful attention, that remedies may be promptly provided.

THE WEATHER.—The pressure is again above the mean in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the influence of the late storm centre having entirely passed away. In the Northwest, however, the barometer has fallen again, and a disturbance advanced rapidly toward the upper lake regions. It is now moving eastward, its eastern margin being over the western portion of the Middle Atlantic States. Snow fell in the lake regions and the Northwest. Cloudiness increased toward evening in the Middle Atlantic and New England States. In the other sections of the country the weather was clear. A decided rise in temperature occurred throughout all the districts, particularly the West and Northwest. The winds have been from fresh to brisk in the lake and central valley districts and light elsewhere. The approaching disturbance is likely to affect the New England and the Northern Middle Atlantic coast districts to-day, and southerly to westerly winds will increase considerably. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy, possibly with snow turning to rain in the early portion. To-morrow it will be clear and colder.

A Club Question.

The fulness of the cable despatch published in the HERALD yesterday has put our readers in pretty complete possession of the latest phases of that remarkable episode in the club life of London—the expulsion of Mr. Labouchère and of the grounds of his application to a judicial tribunal for an injunction. The legal proceedings commenced by Mr. Labouchère raise questions of some concern to the seventy or more clubs of the British metropolis, and of curious interest to the clubs of New York, although perhaps the interest of mere spectators.

No case, we believe, has ever arisen in which an expelled member of a New York club has had recourse to the courts, although the Labouchère case is the third of the kind in London. But unquestionably the members of an American club have legal rights of whose violation a court could take cognizance. Every member of such an association is one of the joint owners of the property of the club, and the law will protect him in his rights of property if he is illegally dispossessed. Our New York clubs are organized as corporations under the general law of the State. It so happened that when the Manhattan Club was established it failed to organize under the statute, and went on for several years as a mere voluntary association. The members at length discovered to their consternation that the legal status of the club was that of a mere co-partnership, and that they were individually responsible for all its debts. Had that state of things continued the expulsion of a member might have been successfully resisted in the courts and would have raised troublesome questions. His rights of property would have stood on the same legal footing as those of the member of a mercantile firm whose partners should have undertaken to expel him by a vote. All our clubs now stand on an instrument of incorporation by which individual rights of property are held in abeyance under a definite constitution and specific bylaws. A member's rights are legally secure so long as he does not infringe the rules, but as he accepts his privileges on the condition of compliance he has no ground of complaint when his own misconduct works a forfeiture. Still, the method of his expulsion, as well as the ground of it, must be in conformity with the rules. If, for illustration, he should be expelled by a bare majority, when the rules require two-thirds, or if certain formalities are required as a prerequisite and those formalities are not observed, he would have a case on which he could apply to a court to reinstate him in his rights.

So far as Mr. Labouchère's application to the Master of the Rolls rests upon technical irregularities there seems to be a colorable ground for the proceeding. The rule under which he was expelled requires a vote of two-thirds "of the members present," but Mr. Labouchère asserts that he was expelled by a bare two-thirds of the members voting, which was less than two-thirds of those "present." But since this objection was not made at the time it may be questioned whether it can be made legally available afterward. Mr. Labouchère also maintains that only thirteen days' notice was given of the meeting, whereas the rules require fourteen. It is doubtless proper to raise such points of mere form, because a man can be deprived of rights of property only in strict accordance with law.

But the legal aspect of this question is not its most important aspect. Its ethical and social aspects are those which have the deepest interest for members of clubs. Apart from rights of property—which are only incidentally involved, and which weigh nothing, even in the estimation of the expelled member, in comparison with the social stigma—apart from this minor and trivial point of property, there is the great question of justice in dealing with reputations. If a man proposed as a member is blackballed he has no title to complain, since it is the right of gentlemen to choose their associates. But when he has been admitted expulsion is a severe penalty, since it implies a social stain of which the recollection will not soon be effaced. The governing body is therefore bound to be reasonable and considerate; but they are amenable only to the social opinion of the club itself, and not to the law, for the exercise of this authority, so long as they act within the rules to which the member gave his assent in accepting membership.

The rules of the Beefsteak Club differ from those of our leading New York clubs in being somewhat broader in their scope, or at least more precise in their expression. They authorize the expulsion for the "conduct of any member in or out of the club." The Union and other leading clubs of this city do not specify in their rules "in or out," but by referring to conduct only in general terms permit the inference that the offence must take place within the precincts of the club; but this inference seems to imply a narrow view of what the club owes to its own reputation. Scandalous and disgraceful conduct anywhere which makes a member unfit for association with gentlemen would seem a sufficient ground of expulsion. But in that case and in all cases the vote must be by such a majority as the rules prescribe, and other pertinent regulations must be complied with. But whatever doubts may be suggested by the less specific rules of the Union Club those of the Beefsteak Club seem adequate for the expulsion of Mr. Labouchère, if strictly pursued with due observance of the prescribed modes of procedure.

The Knickerbocker Club of this city has excellent and comprehensive rules, but some of its members think they are worth nothing in practice. The sixth article of its rules of association on "The Rights and Duties of Members" says that a member's rights in property and privileges shall cease with termination of membership. The seventh adds:—"Any member shall forfeit his membership to the club whose conduct shall be pronounced by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Board of Governors present at a meeting to have endangered the welfare, interest or character of the club." This would seem to confer all

requisite power, but it is sometimes questioned whether the governors have a high enough moral standard and sufficient social courage to make their authority serviceable except in cases of flagrant misconduct. There can be no doubt, however, that the principle laid down by the Knickerbocker Club is the true one—namely, that the good repute of the club is the paramount consideration, and that any conduct of a member which is detrimental to its interest is a sufficient ground of expulsion. It would be absurd for a club to establish a particular code of offenses; the governors are to be presumed men of trained social perceptions and correct judges of what conduct is or is not befitting a gentleman. The danger, in this city at least, is not that they will be too strict, but too lax and indulgent.

We can recollect but one instance in this city in which the arraignment of a member of a club excited general attention like the case of Mr. Labouchère in London. We refer, of course, to the political tempest in the Union League Club against Mr. Greeley, in the spring of 1867, after he had signed the bail bond of Jefferson Davis. But Mr. Greeley was not expelled. Instead of resisting expulsion he courted and defied it. When Mr. Jay, the president of the club, notified him of the meeting and invited him to appear and answer, he replied by a contemptuous letter, in which he denounced the club as a set of "narrow-minded blockheads" and declined to attend the meeting. He told them that he hoped they would not stop at a mere vote of censure, but demonstrate the extent of their folly by expelling him. After a stormy debate they passed a couple of tame resolutions, one of which nullified the other, and let the matter drop. There is, of course, no analogy between such an outburst of mere political passion and action against a member for personal misconduct.

The Uproar in Ireland.

Preparations are on foot in Ireland to enable the authorities to suppress immediately any resistance to the laws or violent demonstrations, and instructions have been given, as noted in the cable despatches, in virtue of which the military can be called and used without reference of the case to England. But the Irish agitators appear to be too well advised to give rashly any occasion for the use of force. The difficulty at Balla has been overcome by a timely abandonment of the policy of actual resistance and non-payment of rent, which seemed likely to precipitate an immediate collision. At the same time with its military preparations the government, it is reported, is making others that have in view a scheme of furnishing labor to unemployed persons at points where the distress is greatest—a proceeding very likely to separate those who will thus get employment from the mass of discontented people. But, at most, this number is not likely to be very great, for if the government should advance money on the plan proposed on a scale sufficient to effectively satisfy the actual wants of the people it would immediately be challenged to give an equivalent assistance to the English population, and the scheme would become too extensive to be continued. Assistance is perhaps as much needed in England as in Ireland; but that the English people do not raise a political agitation over it is not a peculiar virtue on their part, as Earl Beaconsfield assumes. They do not live in a condition of chronic moral revolt against a government to which they are subject in great part against their will, and their political relation to authority is therefore entirely different from that of the Irish people, and no fair comparison in this respect can be instituted between them.

Colleges of the Third Class.

Middlebury College, whose halls are empty by reason of a quarrel between the students and the faculty, is one of the most attractive seats of superior education of the third class in the United States. The place from which it takes its name is a model Vermont village, situated upon a stream that flows from the Green Mountains into Lake Champlain, from whose shore it is distant only a few miles. The buildings stand on a hill, in a skillfully planted park, with paths cut through the woods, opening delightful vistas over the lowland to the mountain range. The college possesses the advantage of mature age, having been founded in 1800. It is patronized by the orthodox Congregationalists, the most powerful and wealthy religious sect in New England. It possesses the equipments of a great institution of learning in miniature—library, museums and philosophical apparatus. Nevertheless it has been waning for many years. The number of its students had dwindled to only sixty or seventy before they forsook it in a body. We do not purpose to investigate the merits of the controversy between them and the faculty, but only to point out the true way for the restoration of this and other waning colleges of the third class into activity and usefulness.

That way consists in their cheerful recognition of inferiority to institutions like Yale and Harvard and Columbia, and their contentment with a lesser rank. Let them leave off conferring academical and honorary degrees, cease to ape the manners and ceremonial of universities, not take offence at the title of "schools"—in short, adopt the modesty appropriate to their relative means and position. With this let them exercise a more rigid discipline over their pupils than prevails at Cambridge, or New Haven, or New York, so that parents may understand from the start that the children sent there are under watchful individual tutelage. Fellenberg's famous school at Hofwyl in Switzerland, and the Round Hill School at Northampton in this country, while it was conducted by the late Dr. Cogswell and by George Bancroft, were examples of what we mean. The late Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg's school at Flushing was nearly such another. They all have vanished, but the impress they made on the character of two generations of Europeans and Americans still

abides. It is within the capacity of Middlebury College and kindred little colleges to be permanent institutions of the same sort of beneficent use. They need not, by the change, become mere "feeders" of the universities. The education they would be capable of giving under such a reorganization would be complete as well as distinctive.

The Quarterly Review on Storm Warnings.

An ingenious writer, not very well acquainted with achievements in modern meteorology, and particularly unacquainted with the scope and effect of the storm warnings cabled to Europe from the HERALD office, has written an article entitled "The Weather and Its Prediction," which is published in the London *Quarterly Review* for October, and in which some reference is made to our labors in this field. This reference we reprint to-day. In every great enterprise men who appreciate the respect of their fellows claim to labor in an honorable spirit for the success of the ideal set before them. In science especially this is supposed to be the motive. If we suppose men to be actuated in that way how should they feel toward fellow laborers in the same enterprise? Apparently they ought to rejoice at every reinforcement and glory in every step taken that advances the line, though only in the least degree, toward the desired goal. They ought to feel as a battalion in the face of an enemy it does not handle with any success may be supposed to feel when another battalion of its own colors comes up unexpectedly and hits the enemy on the flank. In the attempt to carry the hard and slippery heights on which the great truths of science are fortified every rush that secures a new foothold and gives the chance to open a new parallel and get a new and important field of fire for the guns ought to be welcomed with enthusiastic cheers down the whole line. But the earliness in the nature of scientific men is exhibited by the fact that they do not at all feel in that way. Our success in the exact and particular prediction of storms to arrive on the coasts of Europe has been repeatedly shown by the results. Yesterday we published a tabular statement copied from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of London, in which all the predictions we had sent during a period of seven months were reproduced with a statement opposite each of the weather which actually followed on the days named. Twenty-five times in twenty-seven the storm was there. Is that success? Perhaps we are not a proper authority on our own labors, but if anybody else had done it or had done half so much as this toward success in a new demonstration of knowledge of the great operations of nature we should have held it to be not merely a success, but the most striking success of the times in meteorology. And what has the *Quarterly Review* to say about our predictions? This:—"In practical results for the fishing and farming interests of Western Europe their value is absolutely nil. A warning which covers the coast of Europe for nearly twenty degrees of latitude must necessarily be superfluous over a large proportion of the ports where it is announced. What possible use can it be to a Wick herring boat to know that a storm is coming which at its worst may only discommodate the bathers of Biarritz?" Here is a man who seems to fancy that we have taken a contract to tell the Wick skippers and the small farmers of four acres of potatoes here and there just when and how they would have the weather they might want and when they might indulge in a whole holiday over their hot gin. We do not supply this small knowledge; we do not parcel out our weather predictions for strips of country five miles wide, and do not time them to a second by a stop watch; therefore they have no value. What arrant nonsense is this to put in a great periodical as argument on a great subject! If one should advance as a valid objection to the making of harpoons that these weapons were of no use whatever to people who want to take brook trout, he would reason exactly as the meteorologist in the *Quarterly* does when he tries Atlantic storm predictions by the measure of his little fisherman's boats in a particular river. What! Are there no interests to be served over the wide range of Europe by the knowledge that a great storm is coming, and no value in experiments tried to test the exactitude of the advancement of science unless these can be felt on the value of a pound of bait? Is the convenience and profit of this little fisherman the sole measure of utility in human concerns? But, then, to argue with this small wit in his small circle, how many times do our predictions disappoint the herring man? Take the set of twenty-seven referred to, and how many times did the storms appear only at Biarritz or other places out of England, which we gave reason to believe would appear in England? Only three times in twenty-seven did the storms fail to reach these very fishermen by whose interest the London *Quarterly* measures great concerns. Twenty-four times in the course of seven months they were warned of the approach of storms, any one of which, had they been caught out, might have proved their ruin. Were those warnings of no value to them?

Pulpit Topics To-day.

Among the more practical topics that will be discussed to-day none is more practical than that which Mr. Richmond has assigned to himself—namely, the duty of the Church to the friendless poor, especially in view of the approaching Thanksgiving. Professor Adler will touch a subject which looms up occasionally and creates not a little sensation while it lasts—religion in our public schools. Protestants and Catholics agree that education ought to be religious, but they divide on the character and kind of religion to be taught in them. The "Grant boom" in the West will be discussed by Mr. Hatfield; but why it should be put in the place of an evangelical sermon on a Sabbath evening it is difficult to understand, except as a "sensation" to draw a crowd. A distinguished general and citizen soldiers are

not what people go to church on Sabbath to see, nor what they expect to hear about when they are needy and looking for something else. Such preaching is like offering a stone to a hungry man instead of bread. Far better, as Dr. King will do, to lift up Christ that men may be drawn to Him. An earnest exhortation will be given by Mr. Knapp; the duties of pastors and churches to each other will be set forth by Dr. Burchard; the old paths will be travelled by Dr. Collyer, and hints toward an interpretation of life will be given by Dr. Pullman. The supremacy of the law of the Sabbath will be maintained by Dr. Newman, and Ingersoll's philosophy of the gods will be reviewed by Mr. Cleaver. The Irish land agitation will occupy Bishop McNamara's time and thought, the priceless pearl, Mr. Burch's, and thankfulness Mr. Hull's. Paul's doctrine of predestination will be expounded by Mr. Lloyd and sunlight will be let into children's hearts by Mr. Davis.

Effeminate Christianity.

A timely sermon was preached last Sunday upon the habit, too common among preachers and not unknown in the laity, of talking of humanity as if it were a mass of disembodied spirits temporarily misplaced and with no duty but that of getting back to heaven as safely and speedily as possible. The fact seems to be overlooked that, according to the only record that the clergy consider inspired, men and women are what they are and where they are according to special and all-wise design, and that, consequently, every one is charged with grave responsibilities. By a strange inconsistency many of the preachers who talk as if the sole purpose of being on earth is to get to heaven by the surest route are the most earnest in condemnation of the men who used to seclude themselves from the world and its cares so as to give themselves wholly to thoughts of Paradise and to deeds which should be wholly devotional. What effect, for good, do such teachers imagine their efforts produce in the pews? A merchant goes to church after a week of earnest competition with his fellows; he has suffered by a scoundrel or two, perhaps, and certainly has been tempted to make some one else suffer by means that are neither Christian nor moral. The hard working day laborer, as he kneels, cannot banish thoughts of the contractor who has left him unpaid, or the temptations he has had to force his overtasked frame with drink, or, maybe, the removal of the strain of the week has reduced him to that dangerous despondency from which nearly every hard worker of any sort is likely to suffer on Sunday. The mother, with several boys and girls of whom she is proud, is wondering how best to direct the superabundant energies of each, and the affairs of everyday life are what she must have in mind as she ponders. All of these representative people, and thousands of others who might be instanced, are compelled to pay almost unremitting attention to earthly affairs, and they need stimulus and direction for their courage, honesty, patience, love, endurance and all other moral qualities. That this stimulus is to be found in religion no one will deny; for even sceptics admit the moral force of Christianity in material affairs; that the reflex influence of proper worldly conduct is beneficial to the spiritual life of the individual will certainly not be denied by their clergy. It is not for us to inform the pulpit of the many references of Scripture to the fact that men have something besides their future ease and security to live for, but it may not be impertinent to suggest that since the world began the men, in the pulpit or out of it, who have most raised humanity are those who have come down to it and concerned themselves with its practical life and needs, and that the most prominent and successful worker in this direction was the being whom all the churches recognize as Master.

Arctic Advances and Theories of the Ice.

We print to-day an interview of a representative of the San Francisco *Call* with several captains commanding the whalers that have arrived from the hunting grounds in the Behring Sea. The fears of Captain Campbell that the Jannetto has been caught in the pack ice that fills the space between Herald Island and Wrangel Land will attract attention. The action of the equatorial river, called the Kuro-siwo or Japan current, that passes from the North Pacific through Behring Strait to the Arctic Ocean is in every way similar to that of the Gulf Stream which flows along our Atlantic coast. During the months of July, August, September and October the former stream brings up the warm waters from the equatorial zone in the Pacific; but, unlike the Gulf Stream, it spreads over a large area before approaching the Aleutian Islands. This causes a large percentage of its heat to be given off before it passes through the strait, so that it is late in the season before the effects of the warm water and air are felt by the ice formed in the north during the long winter. The Kuro-siwo has also a counter, or polar current, like the Gulf Stream, and when the ice is broken up or loosened by the warm current it is held as it were in an eddy formed by the contact of these two opposite forces. A great deal and it is probable the most of the loosened ice is carried in a northeasterly direction by the equatorial current; but, as is noticed by all Arctic mariners, a large percentage is brought down toward the Siberian coast by the action of the polar stream. Just as the icebergs are drifted toward the Newfoundland coast the pack ice is brought down along the eastern shore of Wrangel Land. There is one difference, however, between what may be called the Atlantic and Pacific ice flows. The former is made up of great bergs, some of which are many hundred feet in height. The latter is, with but few exceptions, field ice that has been packed by the action of the sea and wind. Therefore the Pacific ice will not be acted upon so strongly by the polar current as that of the Atlantic, because the volume under the water will be considerably less. This would cause the ice to drift for a short space of time northward when the wind from the south blew strongly, as was seen by some of the whalers.

It is possible that the Jannetto was making her way through the eastern edge of the pack ice that lay along the shore of Wrangel Land when last seen by the whalers, because they tell us "she was heading for a night of open water between two ice packs near Herald Island and was moving slowly." In the worst aspect of the whalemen's theory of her position she may have been to winter in the ice, but her crew will be able to make sledge excursions to the land as soon as the ice is sufficiently sealed to gather, and her chances for an early dash Poleward next spring will be enhanced.

Are We a Nation of Liars?

Some of the statistics in the annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions, just furnished to the Secretary of the Interior, supply material to which we invoke the attention of any clergymen who propose to preach to-day from the numerous texts of the Christian Scriptures which reprobate lying. In the cases of 500 pensioners whose names have been expunged from the list during the last three years on account of the detection of fraud in their cases Commissioner Bentley certifies that perjury was ascertained in 3,084 of the 4,307 affidavits which accompanied their applications and forgery in at least 92 instances. These fraudulent claimants succeeded in drawing \$547,225 from the national Treasury before they were dropped. What part, if any, of this vast sum has been recouped by the United States, and how many, if any, of the 3,084 perjurers and 92 forgers have been prosecuted for their crimes, the Commissioner does not state. It is hard to imagine a more meritorious claim upon public sympathy and support than that of the widow or orphan of a Union soldier, and just in the same degree imposture in such cases is odious and needs to be pursued by the law and denounced from the pulpit—punished here and punished hereafter.

Bishop Potter.

The community at large, as well as that portion of it that is within the pale of the Protestant Episcopal Church, should find cause for gratification in the celebration yesterday at Trinity Church. The venerable prelate who has been at the head of the diocese of New York for a quarter of the century has in working for his Church done valiant service to society; for all of us, saints and sinners alike, are benefited when any bad man is by religious exhortation turned from the error of his ways. The increase in Church membership since the elevation of Bishop Potter to his present position is out of all proportion to the increase of population, and, therefore, indicates a great change for the better among many who might otherwise have swelled the ranks, still far too full, of the dangerous classes. Much of the increase has been gained among people that too frequently get nothing from churches but prayers; in the address which Rev. Dr. Dix offered from the clergy and laity reference is made to the work of the Bishop for and among the poor and ignorant, and there is no church dignitary so high but finds in such service his truest claims to reverence and affection. Long may the good man live to continue his labors for the benefit of those who are the most deserving because they are the most needy.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The *Evening Mail* of yesterday:—"The Clerk of the Weather is a mysterious personage upon whose devoted head are visited all the faults of the sky (or those virtues which to our myopic view seem faults), but a more palpable official of the weather is its Corresponding Secretary, the HERALD. The European correspondence of this assistant of the Chief Clerk of the Weather has proved itself wonderfully reliable, as facts, based on mathematical calculations and not hypotheses, founded on theories or evolved by chance, are transmitted to our Old World friends. The HERALD publishes this morning a long extract from the article in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, to which the *Evening Mail* has already referred as confirming, by an independent judgment resulting from actual investigation in England of American prognostications, the truth of the HERALD's prophecies. Similar verification from an uninterested person, and one no less worthy of confidence and well known in the scientific world than Mr. Simolin, who writes in *Undiscovered Bidge*. We congratulate our contemporary on this grand success of its able weather service, and claim its work in this department as bringing general honor to American journalism and enterprise."

Kearney has played out.
 German boys have no public games.
 The Baron von Ende has sailed for Europe.
 The idea of Gerster singing lullabies to a baby!
 The hour for dinner in Paris is at half-past seven P. M.

The Irish of county Westmeath are likely to return a Jew.

Rich people in England are not spending over-much money, because they think that they fear Lord Beaconsfield's policy.

Colonel John Hay yesterday assumed the duties of Assistant Secretary of State, the President having signed his commission.

Henry Waterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, thinks that in the next election three or four Southern States may go for the republicans.

It is reported that Major De Winton's visit to Winnipeg is in connection with the expected visit of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise next summer.

Atlanta, Ga., wishes to have the next National Republican Convention. Atlanta is the place where the first republican convention of Georgia was held after the war.

There is a good deal of sense in the eminent scholar who recently said that he prefers the kind of review which tells what a book contains. He had evidently been reading the headlines in modern news papers.

Mr. Adams, of the Washington *Star*, says that the South is solid against Tilden, that Bayard and Hancock are the democratic favorites, and that, if Grant should be elected, he may disappoint the old republican ring.

London World:—"Sermons may be made as interesting as any other form of literary composition, but some pains must be taken to make them so; and that, with the sermon of the period, is exactly what is not done."

An English dramatic critic says, speaking of Shylock in the "Merchant of Venice":—"There is something grandly pathetic in the fixed calm of the Jew as he stands in the judgment hall, a figure of Fate inexorably persistent, demanding the penalty of his bond; he is no mere user punishing a bankrupt debtor; if he avenges private injuries he also represents a nation seeking atonement for centuries of wrong. By what a technical quality is he denied justice and tricked out of both penalty and principal! What a pitiful cry is Gratiano to yelp at his heels! One's sympathies follow the blind and persecuted Jew as he slowly withdraws from the court; it is impossible to feel much interest in the release from peril of that very dull personage Antonio."